App. F. IX

1925. 6

File No. 36-

Previous References

Ser. 83-23(9,12 & 13)
" 60-23(1 & 2)

(Case)

preserve

Serial Nos. 1-8

Later References

Army dep - 190-2919.
" 30-31-6 1-2.

p. 64(E) + 18(L)

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Eight

Part B for July 1927

SUBJECT

Rules under The Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925

Do the Honours to

No. J 13303 dt 29/6/27

publishes the rules ——

Jm
Asst.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

San 305/36

File No.

of 19 36

Serial No.

1

From the Sanitary Commissioner
no. C355-2 dt 8-11-36
Forwards copy of letter from the President, D.B., Bangalore, requesting sanction to the introduction of compulsory vaccination to the whole of the Nelamangala Taluk and remarks that the rules under the regulation which are framed with special reference to the municipal towns present practical difficulties in their application to rural areas and that they need suitable modification before they can be made applicable to rural areas

2) The bye-laws framed & forwarded by the Sanitary Commissioner to apply to the Channapatna Taluk where Vaccination has been declared compulsory, was sanctioned by Govt. It does not seem why the bye-laws may not apply to the Taluk area. The same may perhaps be applied to any other Taluk where vaccination is necessary, with such modifications as may be found necessary.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III-21 WD.0531

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 42 36 of 1926

Serial No.

5/ Submitted a draft

6/

571

Memo 4965 A 1411/25. To Sanitary Commissioner with reference to your memo: requesting to send up suitable proposals after considering if any modifications are necessary in the Vaccination Rules framed by the Government of India in the Public Health Department Notification No. 3395-4 & P.H. dated 25th November 1925 for the Madras Presidency. Vaccination Rules framed by the Government of India in the Public Health Department Notification No. 3395-4 & P.H. dated 25th November 1925 for the Madras Presidency.

Rules mentioned for

Commissioner

Sanitary

Chamaiers were imposed by the District Board under the urgency for the furtherance of vaccination in the Madras, and that after Regulation has undergone amendment the Rules also require modification & certain additions & alterations in the existing rules.

Subd the Amended Rules has already been prepared & the modifications etc proposed appear to be suitable & the adoption of the Rules.

Mean time we may write to the Collectors of Chingleput & Chittoor

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat

Son 1037 Pm 324/ (5

File No. 36 92 of 1925

Serial No

8) Please put up the File in which the question of revision of these rules under the new Vaccination Regulation is discussed with special reference to the taking of Census every year of unprotected children

ND 2/11/25

9) The file is herewith submitted

2/11/25

10) Please put up a statement showing the existing rules and the several changes proposed. Early.

ND 28/11

11) Submitted with a statement as desired

10/12/25

12) Please revise as instructed

ND 15/12

13) A statement revised as instructed is submitted

4.1.26

14) Has vaccination been declared compulsory in a whole Taluk anytime before? Please put up file. Has the policy of making a whole Taluk a compulsory area been accepted by Govt. How many vaccinators should there be in such Taluk - Abstract to be put for each Vaccr, what should be expenses. Has Sanitary Commissioner considered all these?

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No

15) Please note rule available in any similar case in future

Dec 28/7.

16) Subd. Vaccination had been declared compulsory in the whole of the Channapatna Taluk Tirthahalli Taluk & Nagar Taluk (vide notification no L 2843 / LB 60-23-2 & 23.10.1923) A set of draft bye-laws were framed & approved in Govt. no L 2828-30/LB 83-23-12 & 30.9.24. In para 1 of his letter & 8.8.25, the Sanitary Commr states that the rules were "improvised by the District Board under the stress of urgency for the furtherance of vaccination in the Malnad tracts". Information is not available with regard to other points refd in para 14 above. A draft calling for the same is subd.

Fly B.

" C

P.O.D.

This is accepted & dont in Section 3 of Vacn Regn VII of 1928 (Flag Y)

30/1/26 DC

17) The Dr Board of Bangalore propose to extend the vaccn regulations over the whole of Nelamangala Taluk. The Surgeon recommends approval to the proposal and suggests certain changes in the rule as ~~approved~~ approved in ~~the~~ Govt. of 1907. A statement is put up, showing side by side the existing rules and the changes proposed by the Dr

* Draft rule

WD 01264—GPB —40,000—17-12-25
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 36 of 1925 (5

Serial No.

Surgeon. He is not known how the arrangements for compulsory vacc: have worked in Chennagiri & the other Talukas or as a whole which vacc: has so far been made compulsory. It seems to be worse to extend the rule re. compulsion over a whole Taluk unless the Boards can make provision for all the appts involved and the agency required is available. Information may be obtained as to the number of vaccinators req: what appts each will be in charge of and who will supervise their work If any information is available as to how compulsion over the whole Taluk has worked in Chennagiri it may be helpful in ~~deciding~~ ordering on these proposals. D/Ltr is put up again for appl or other orders

MW 2/2

Secondlembr

6786
2.2.

19/ Days appd
Ltr
3/2 RT
JJ

19/ Done
MW
3/2

4 To The Sanrs Commissioner
No 9559C dt 5-2-1926
Requests him to state (1) how many vaccinators will be required.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

Serial No.

Nalamanjala taluk (2) what population each vaccinator will be in charge ? and (3) who will supervise the work ? The vaccinators are.

Sent 10/1/26

5 From the Sanitary Commissioner, No C-365-6 & 22.12.26.

Furnishes information on the several points raised in the office letter referred to above

2a) Subd. The Sanitary Comr states that there are 2 vaccinators in the Nalamanjala Taluk and that between them they have a population of 20,284 & that there does not seem to be any necessity to appoint additional vaccinators.

E+4

The object aim of introducing the regulation is stated to be to merely regularise the vaccination procedure. As only the existing procedure known as Khanavel system of vaccination the ultimate responsibility for the vaccination of unprotected children devolves on the Patel & to enforce effective vaccination the introduction of the Regulation is necessary.

2b) Vaccination is stated to have been introduced into certain taluks in the Shimoga Dt, additional temporary vaccinators having been employed in those places. A report on the actual working of vaccination in those areas has not been furnished.

2c) The Sanitary Inspector has to supervise the work after the regulation comes

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

General and Revenue Secretariat | San File No. 36 of 1925.

Serial No.

to force he becomes the Superintendent of vaccination for the local area.

Subd for orders.

CSI
25/2/26

Vil

2) Attention is invited to notes & orders in margin of f.

2a) The Surgeon's letter is for perusal in regard to the points raised.

2b) In the circumstances Compulsion may perhaps as an experimental measure be introduced in Nelamangala TK as proposed

2c) Before introducing Compulsory Vaccn. into the Nelamangala Taluk, it is necessary to revise the rules as suggested by the San. Comr. Please ask him to send a set of draft rules modified in the lines proposed by him in his letter of the 10th Inst. (The Matter to be treated as urgent)

3/3

2d) Draft submitted.

3/3/26

2e) Done

4/3

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

3935
6465
WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat

San File No. 36 of 1925

Serial No.	
6	From Sanitary Commissioner. No. 7110 & 5.8.25. Requests to forward a set of draft rules for the working of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation on the lines proposed in his letter.
7	From the Sanitary Officer, NC. 855—88 19.8.1925. Forwards a set of draft rules for the working of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation in rural areas.
29	Subd. On a comparison with the existing rules and the proposals of the Sanitary Commissioner contained in his letter of 5th August 1925, these rules appear to be suitable for the working of the regulation in rural areas.
30	The draft rules have no marginal headings and they will have to be added to make them uniform with the present rules.
31	Rule 9 of the draft rules provide for the appointment of a private vaccinator hence it appears necessary to add the words "or private vaccinator" after the words "medical man" in rule 10 of the rules for orders.

14.11.25

* Flag Y.

* 4 M

* Pub I

NOTE—Contd. Sheet

Serial No.

32 The rules proposed by the Sanitary Commissioner may be adopted. A few errors in typing in the copy received have been corrected. Marginal headings will have to be added before publishing the rules. The following points seem to require provision in the rules:-

(1) In the case of re-vaccination the rule provides for its being put off if the subject is not in a satisfactory state of health. There is no such provision as regards first vaccination. Some provision seems necessary.

(2) The certificate of successful vaccination, unfitness for vaccination or unsusceptibility to vaccination can under rule 10 as proposed be given only by a qualified medical man. As a private vaccinator may under rule 9 vaccinate and give certificat of vaccination, it seems necessary to add "private vaccinators" in rule 10 as competent to give certificates of successful vaccination etc., etc.

(3) Provision may be made in rule 3 for the appointment of a Medical Officer with the necessary training as Superintendent as in the old rule. If there is an Assistant Surgeon in the locality who can act as Superintendent it might be desirable to have him as Superintendent instead of the Sanitary Inspector.

(4) Old rule 4 providing for the appointment of private vaccinators may be retained.

(5) The proviso to the old rule 5 may perhaps be retained as these rules would otherwise be in a

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—1
[App. F. 111

Mineral and Revenue Secretariat

File No. 36 of 1925.

Serial No.

sense incomplete. There is no likelihood of the rule being strictly interpreted to the inconvenienc of people but it is as well not to give room for this being done.

MINES OFFICE
7 MAY 1926
No. 8139.

Secy

The rules appear to be generally satisfactory. If time permits, it would be desirable to obtain the opinion of D.P.H. but as this takes time, I think the draft rules may be placed before the Standing Committee for local Self Govt, Medicine & P. Health & its views obtained.

The Member. 25/4

Dewan's orders required

9207/28/4

A. yes 29.4.26

Please put up on the 1st for Govt. the Dewan's order cancelling ref. to St. Com.

29/4

Please put up a copy of the rules relating to the procedure in respect of proposals for legislation to be submitted to the Council

36) Submitted 1/5/26

Dewan

39) For perusal of Members

40) 7.5.26

B/Sd. illegible
Govt P. 6526 RA 41-25-1
dt 28.5.1926 containing rules

1/5/26

4465

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat

Simla File No. 36 of 1926. (11

Serial No.

41) Subject for orders in regard to the date of the next meeting of the committee. Besides this, there are two subjects to be placed before the committee, viz.,

(1) Revision of the rules relating to the Constitution and working of the Central Sanitary Board.

(2) Revision of the rules relating to the Cattle shows.

The connected files are put up below.

10/5/26

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

G.R.S. III—3]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

(12

4th) The following three Subjects have been ordered to be placed before the Standing Committee for Local Self-Govt & the Dept of Medicine, Public Health &c -

(1) Rules for the Working of the Compulsory Vaccination Regn.

(2) Rules relating to the Constitution & Working of the Central San.y Bd, and

(3) Rules relating to Cattle Shows.

5th) For orders as to when a meeting of the Committee may be held.

RB
11/5 MW 12/5

7th " Member.

9618
12/5

6th) These are all ~~some~~ not very important, & perhaps we can wait till Village Panchayat Bill is passed into Law & ensure the Code about Specific rules or policy. Please bring up then

RB
13/5

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

Please submit after the Bills are passed

RB
13/5 MW 13/5

4465

WD 01264—GPB.—40,000—17-12-25

General and Revenue Secretariat | San File No. 36 of 1925. | 13

Serial No.

46) The District Boards & Village Panchayats Regulations have been passed. Subd for orders. Refer paras 42–44 above

DRG 16/8/26

MSK 16/8/26 Secy

MW 18/8

47) Are there any more subjects for consn of the Com.?

RB 19/8

MW 19/8

48) There are two only subjects in the medical & sanitary sections. It is learnt that there are no subjects in the Prisons section.

DRG AR 19/8/26

MW 21/8

Secy

49) Kind attention is invited to the Members minute of 13/8/26 the bills referred to therein have been passed.

(Memos pgs).

50) Orders are solicited as to when a meeting of the St Com. may be held to consider the three subjects referred to it.

TPR 21/8

2144 21.8

51) Please speak. First member

MW 21/8

Lee 23/8/26

Please put up a draft fixing the meeting & some do

52) in the last week. Next month

TPR 27/8

(Circ) MW

WD 01264—GPB—40,000—17-12-25

Serial No.

53) ~~The~~ Subd. The ~~date of the~~ meeting may be fixed for Monday the 27 th Sept 1926, if appd. A draft is subd

JBB
28/8/26

DW
28/8

Sec

54) I do not see the agenda refd to in the draft. Has one been prepared? RB 31/8.

55) A consolidated Agenda already prepared & put up

JBB
2/9/26

56) A typed ~~note~~ draft with notes etc on each subject is put up as directed.

JBB
11/9/26

57) Approved
First
memo. RB
15/9

DW
15/9

58) Seen by the member. Please see his remarks on the draft. Sec
16/9

30S-9
15/9

59) Issue with no 5 omitted.
With W.T.S.
A.S. Bikaner (Mr Mackenzie Intg

RB
17/9

DW
17/9

6 To Mr. Knowles Engineering Master Ry
" Gurmukh Singh Esq. Retd. Sub.
" Q. Ahmad Khan
" D. Narasimha Rao
" A. Abdul Rahman
" W.S. Rawalpindi.
No. 349-W. dt 23.9.26.

Informs of the meeting to be convened with subjects to be discussed at it.

WD 01201—G.P.B.—1970

Serial No.

60) Draft do to Sanitary Comr mlcd
RBA
23/9/26

61) Secy
mw
24/9

To the Senior Surgeon at Mysore
Dy no 3300 of 25.9.26.
Informs of the meeting of the Standing Committee on the 2nd inst at 2 & requests him to attend the same.

62) Subd for orders as to whether the presence of the Director of Agriculture or the Revenue Commissioner would be necessary in connection with the discussion about cattle ~~Fair~~ rules.
RBA.
25/9/26
mw
25/9/26

63) These Officers may perhaps be requested to be present

64) I agree
Secy
mw
28/9

First member
RB
28/9
mw
28/9.

35-46
RBA

66) Please show the previous history on the file & the Accts section comments
RB
28/9

65) I agree. Please take necessary action.
RB
29/9
RB
29/9.

68) Done
mw
29/9

Issued to C.S.—

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

~~2844~~

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat	File No.	of 192

116

Serial No. 84/2 File re draft rules for the levy of fees for performing operations on the Hospitals in the state has been ordered to be placed before the standing committee. A draft for sending a copy of the draft rules to the members of the ~~the~~ committee is put up

1/RM
29/9/26

707 Issue
MM
29/9

Issued L. 3470-5 § 29-9-26

~~Received from~~

PTO

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26
App. F. III—2]

General and Revenue Secretariat | San File No. 36 of 1925 (17)

Serial No.

Extract from the proceedings of the Standing Committee of the Representative Assembly and the Legislative Council for Local Self Government and the Departments of Medicine, Sanitation and Public Health held at 8-30 A.M. on the 2nd October 1926.

71/ 3. VACCINATION RULES.- The rules placed before the Committee were approved fully.

Jm 31/8/27

72/ Subject in person to be Secy & referred to be further worked up according to Standg Comm resolution

Jm 1/11/27

73/ The draft rules received from the Sanitary Commissioner will be issued if approved. Refer. paras 33 & 34 above

Jm 1/11/27

74/ The rules may perhaps be approved with the modifications already made by the Secy.

Gen. Secy 2/4

Revised accordingly

RS 4/4.

75/ Please put up a copy of the rules as appd. The pencil-off is not clear enough.

RS 14/5

14/5

Rough copy put up for being typed before issue

RS

76/ A typed set of draft rules is put up.

77/ In regard to rule 3 of the rules, it is noted that, two posts of Sanitary Inspectors have been replaced by monthly

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

C71 4465

WD 01229—GPB—37,500—1-9-26

App. F. III—2

General and Revenue Secretariat

Part File No. 36 of 1927 (18

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Received on
15. JUN. 1927
Reg. No. 9802

Serial No.

Panchayat Inspectors, the A.R. Board of having retained a few Country Inspectors under them. The last sentence in the rule may therefore be omitted for the present, the appointment being separately in consultation with the Presidents of Bds & the Taluk Offrs.

Submitted as orders.

Dy Secy 2/6 Dy Secy 4/6/27 Secy

WS 5/6

79) For final approval

Rule-Memo RR 7/6

WS

80) I agree

Lee 8/6

81) This may perhaps be perused by the Council before issue.

Secy

WS 13/6

Dewan. RR 14/6

82) DS 19.6

RR 20/6.

MS 21/6

83) Issue WS 24/6

79) This is necessary RR 7/6.

1278 7/6.

NOTE—Contn. Sheet

App. F. III—2]

19.

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No San 36 of 192 .

Serial No.

8

To the Compiler, Mysore Gazetteer
No. G. 13303 of 29.6.27
Publishes new rules for the Indian Vaccination Report for general information.

To the Sanitary Commr
memo no G 13304 of 29-6-27
for Compliance above

Noted
Jour.
8/7/27

Received
2/7/27

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

WD 2293—GPB—10,000—4-5-27

The present rules

The Sanitary Inspector's suggestion

I. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child, and the mother of an illegitimate child.

"Parent."

(2) Guardian means any person to whom the care, nurture and custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognized usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture custody of any child or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorised in that behalf.

"Guardian."

(3) Vaccinator means any medical man, or other duly qualified person authorized by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government to vaccinate persons against small-pox.

"Vaccinator."

(4) Medical man means a person holding a University or College degree or diploma in medicine or a certificate from a recognized medical school, of or above the grade of Hospital Assistant.

"Medical man."

(5) Child means a boy or girl over six months and under twelve years of age.

"Child."

(6) Adult means any person of or above the age of twelve and under sixty.

"Adult."

(7) Unprotected person is a person, child or adult, who has not been protected against small-pox by having had that disease or by having been successfully vaccinated or who has not been certified under Rule 11 of these rules, to be insusceptible to vaccination.

"Unprotected person."

(8) Vaccination depôt means a place or building where public or gratuitous vaccination is performed by a vaccinator.

"Vaccination Depôt."

(9) Vaccination Circle means one of the parts into which a local area where vaccination has been made compulsory has been divided for purposes of vaccination, and in which one or more vaccine depôts have been opened.

"Vaccination Circle."

2. Every local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory shall be a vaccination circle or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles.

3. Each circle shall have one or more vaccination depôts where vaccination shall be done gratuitously at certain fixed hours. One or more vaccinators shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, for each circle, and one Superintendent of Vaccination shall be appointed, in the manner hereinafter provided, for each local area. Such Superintendent shall usually be the Medical Officer of Health of the locality or in the absence of such an officer, a duly qualified Medical Officer possessing the necessary special training.

"Vaccination Depôts."
"Vaccinators."
"Superintendent of Vaccination."

(1) The rule to be a
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every day or m
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by the Superinten
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(2) A new sent
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Sanitary Inspecto
intendent of Vaccin

Commissioners	Secretariat note	Remarks.

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Taluk
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too much discretion
vaccinator.
remain as it is

4. The appointment of private vaccinators shall vest with the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore, who will, after satisfying himself that a candidate is competent, give him a written license authorizing him to perform vaccination in a vaccination circle. This license may be suspended or cancelled at the discretion of the said Sanitary Commissioner.

"Private Vaccinators."

5. When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to a vaccine depôt, or if a child, be taken there by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated, or the person requiring vaccination or, if a child, its parent or guardian may procure his or its vaccination by a vaccinator privately. [Provided that unless there is immediate danger of small-pox infection, the unprotected members of a household may, with the permission of the Superintendent of Vaccination, get themselves vaccinated in turns, individually or in batches, as the said Superintendent may decide, so that there may be as little interference as possible with the daily pursuits of life of the members of the household on account of their vaccination. But in no instance shall the interval of vaccination allowed on this account between the first individual or batch of individuals and the last individual or batch of individuals be more than two weeks.]

"Unprotected person to be vaccinated."

6. Such vaccinators shall vaccinate the person and deliver to him or her, or if a child, to its parent or guardian, a memorandum stating the date on which the vaccination has been performed and the date on and the hour at which the vaccinated person or child is to be inspected in order to ascertain the result of the operation; or, shall, if he find such person in a state of health unfit for vaccination, deliver to the person, or if a child, to its parent or guardian, a certificate under his hand to the effect that the person is in a state unfit for vaccination, and the period during which the person is likely to be so unfit.

Vaccinator to vaccinate persons or deliver certificates of postponement.

sentence, the following:—
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he so unfit, such
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him, the vacci-
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e or child is still
be unfit for vac-
in extension of time
the discretion
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The Provisional
shown in this

7. Every person vaccinated under the above section, or if a child, its parent or guardian, shall, on the date and hour of inspection stated in the memorandum, go, or take the child or cause it to be taken, to a vaccinator for inspection or get it inspected at his own house by a vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then append to the memorandum a certificate stating that the person or child has been inspected, and the result of such inspection.

Inspection after vaccination.

NOTE.—In the case of adult females observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, both vaccination and inspection shall be performed by a female vaccinator, if the parties so desire.

8. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a person or child under Rule 7 above, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the person, or if a child, to its parent or guardian to that effect, and such person or child shall be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when vaccination is successful.

9. When it is ascertained as aforesaid, that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the person, or if a child, its parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the person or child, if in a satisfactory state of health, to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided. [If the person be not in a fit state of health, the vaccinator shall deliver a certificate as under Rule 6, stating the period during which the person is likely to be so unfit. Provided that, if it is a case of revaccination that has been unsuccessful, the person shall not be compelled to be vaccinated again. But the individual should be strictly advised to have the operation performed at least once more, say within a fortnight, as vaccination sometimes fails through having been imperfectly performed as well as through the individual being immune.]

Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.

10. A certificate granted under Rules 6 and 9 above, showing the unfitness of a person or child for vaccination, shall remain in force for the period stated therein and on the termination of that period, the person shall go, or if a child, its parent or guardian shall take it or cause it to be taken to a vaccinator to be vaccinated, or procure the vaccination at his house by a vaccinator.

Procedure when person is unfit for vaccination.

Provided that, if the person or child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, the certificate granted under Rules 6 and 9 referred to above shall be renewed.

Renewal of postponement certificate.

11. If a person or child is insusceptible of successful vaccination, which shall be inferred from vaccination on three occasions proving unsuccessful, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall deliver to the person, or if it be a child, to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the person or child shall thenceforth not be required to be or caused to be vaccinated.

Certificates of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.

12. Any person who procures a vaccination of himself or any other member of his household or child under his guardianship by a vaccinator other than those appointed as public vaccinators in the circle in which he lives, shall forward a certificate of such vaccination and its result signed by the vaccinator to the Superintendent of Vaccination within fifteen days from the date of such vaccination.

Certificates of vaccination by private vaccinators to be forwarded to the Superintendent.

13. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall accept certificates from a qualified Medical man or private vaccinator as to (1) successful vaccination, (2) unfitness of a person for vaccination and (3) the insusceptibility for vaccination.

Certificates from a qualified Medical man and private vaccinators to be accepted.

Provided that the Superintendent may cancel any certificate given under these rules, if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been given improperly or obtained on behalf of any unprotected person or child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid. In case of any doubt as to these certificates, the Superintendent shall personally examine the person vaccinated or certified to be unfit or insusceptible, provided always that in case the person is a 'gosha' or 'purda' female, the inspection shall be done by a female vaccinator as provided under Rule 7.

Proviso.

14. Vaccination of persons should be performed with calf lymph, fresh or preserved, whichever is available.

What lymph to be used

All lymph used for vaccination shall be cultivated, collected, preserved, distributed and used with such scientific care as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, and certified to be pure by an officer pronounced competent for that purpose by the said Sanitary Commissioner.

Scientific care of lymph to be used.

15. Any person desirous of getting himself, members of his household or children under his guardianship, vaccinated with any lymph other than those described in para 14 above, may procure the same at his own cost, and get himself, his household or children under his guardianship vaccinated with it, provided that the lymph so obtained is certified to be pure by an authority accepted as competent by the Sanitary Commissioner

Use of other lymph.

17. A vaccinator shall take all possible precautions to perform the operation carefully and aseptically; and any vaccinator who by carelessness or neglect or by use of lymph which has not been certified as required in rules 15 and 16, injures the health of a person vaccinated, and any person who, not being duly authorized to vaccinate according to these rules, vaccinates persons with any lymph within the area in which these rules have been made applicable, shall be considered to have committed an offence under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906.

Carelessness in vaccination and vaccination by unauthorized persons considered offences.

18. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator except by a private vaccinator for any of the duties imposed, under rules, on such vaccinator.

No fee to be charged except by a private vaccinator.

Provisos.—(1) Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a person or his household at his request or if a child at the request of his parent or guardian, elsewhere than in the depot in which such vaccinator is working. (2) provided also that in the case of females observing "gosha" or "purda" system, no fee shall be charged for vaccinating them in their houses within the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

19. The Superintendent of Vaccination, in addition to other duties imposed on him by or under these rules, shall ascertain whether all unprotected persons above the age of six months within the area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and if he has reason to believe that any person is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure vaccination of himself or child under his care and guardianship or to present himself or it for inspection and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such person any time between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M., and there make enquiry and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such person or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring the person or child under his care or guardianship to be vaccinated or (as the case may be) to present or to be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Duties of the Superintendent of Vaccination.

Notice to person or parent or guardian neglecting to comply with these rules.

vide remark

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The powers & duties of this may not be divested from the Sani Insp. The Patel may be asked to help the San Insp The duties of each may be defined

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20. When, in accordance with rule 19, the Superintendent of Vaccination goes to a house in his circle to make the necessary enquiries, it shall be the duty of the head of the household or in his or her absence, the eldest adult member present, to present, if so required, all or any member of his or her household before the Superintendent of Vaccination for his inspection and to state correctly their name, age, period of residence and other particulars that may be required by him.

Heads of household to present members of the household for inspection and to furnish correct information.

Provided that in the case of females of and above 12 years of age, especially those observing the "gosha" or "purda system, the inspection and enquiries shall, if so required by the parties, be made by any competent female on behalf of the Superintendent.

Proviso.

21. In cases where there is immediate danger of small-pox infection, the Superintendent of Vaccination may, by special notice served on the head of a household or affixed to the house, require any person living therein who is unprotected against the disease and does not possess the certificate of insusceptibility prescribed in rule 11, and is in consequence exposed to the risk of catching the infection and conveying it to others, to go, or in case of a child, to be taken to a vaccinator and get himself or it vaccinated forthwith. Any person so required shall get himself, or if a child in his care or guardianship, that child, vaccinated within 48 hours after the service of the notice as above mentioned.

Special provision in case of immediate danger of small-pox infection.

22. If the notice referred to in rules 19 and 21 has been served and is not complied with, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall report the matter to any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the person and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation be not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such person to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Order by Magistrate when notice is not complied with.

23. If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the person before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section 2 (3) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906.

Procedure when order not obeyed.

24. When the above rules are made applicable to any local area where vaccination has been made compulsory by Government, the local authorities of such area may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with these rules for the proper enforcement of the Vaccination Regulation within the limits to which it applies. Such bye-laws shall be passed in the manner in which, under the law for the time being in force, the local authorities make bye-laws, and shall, when confirmed by Government and published in the Government Gazette, have the force of law;

Power to make bye-laws.

Provided that the Government may at any time rescind or modify any such bye-laws.

25. The bye-laws to be made for any local area under rule 24 above may among other matters, provide for:—

What bye-laws under rule 24 may provide for.

(a) The division of such local area into convenient circles for the performance of vaccination.

(b) The appointment of one or more places in each circle as public vaccination depots and the posting of some distinguishing marks in a conspicuous place near each depôt and showing hours at which vaccination will be performed therein.

(c) The special arrangements to be made with reference to the vaccination of grown-up girls and adult females, especially those observing "gosha" or "purda" system.

(d) The number of male and female public vaccinators required for each circle.

(e) The time of attendance of public vaccinators at the vaccination depôts.

(f) Their residence within the limits of the vaccination circles.

(g) The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them while on duty.

(h) The amount of fee chargeable by private vaccinators and the rate of fee chargeable by public vaccinators vaccinating at places outside the vaccination depôts or circle.

(i) The facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of their children and purda females at their own houses.

(j) The preparation and keeping of registers showing the names of persons in the local area, showing whether they are protected or unprotected; the names of children born in such area on or after the introduction of compulsory vaccination; the names of unprotected persons or children that have come or been brought into the area at any time after vaccination has been declared compulsory, and who have resided there for a month; the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any.

(k) The assistance to be given by the Municipality in the preparation of these registers and in other matters.

(l) The preparation of vaccination returns and reports.

Provisions (e) omitted

In 'k' for the word "Patel" substitute

26. (1) Any person who, in contravention of these rules (a) neglects without reasonable excuse to get himself or child under his care or guardianship vaccinated, or after vaccination, to be inspected on a date and time to be prescribed by the vaccinator; (b) neglects to forward a certificate of vaccination and its result under rule 12; (c) refuses to give information or wilfully gives false information when asked under rule 19, or neglects to comply with notice served under the same rule and rule 21; (d) violates any of the bye-laws made and confirmed under rule 24;

Punishment of offences.

(2) Any vaccinator who refuses to vaccinate or neglects to grant the certificates required to be granted in accordance with these rules, or recovers any unauthorized fee or remuneration for vaccination or granting a certificate,

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend up to Rs. 20.

(3) (a) Any person not authorized under rule [illegible] who vaccinates a person within the area in which these rules have come into force

(b) and any authorized vaccinator who neglects or refuses to take due precautions while operating, or uses lymph not certified as pure by competent authority as required in rules 15 and 17 and thereby injures the health of any person vaccinated;

(c) any person who disobeys a Magistrate's order under rule 22.

shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 50.

27. Any person who, after conviction under rule 26, continues, for one week, without valid cause, his refusal to get himself or child under his guardianship vaccinated, shall again be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20

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Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated 8th Novr. ....192 4.

No. C 355-2
Enc.

9 NOV. 1924

GENERAL & RT... SECRETARIAT. 3882 10 NOV 1924 LOCAL &... ...CH

From B. MAHOMED USMON, ESQ., L.M. & S.,
~~M.R.C.S., D.P.H., D.T.M.H., D.C.H.~~
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

B. NAGAPPA, ESQ., Bar-at-Law,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments, BANGALORE.

Sam 36-25-1

Sir,

I have the honor to forward herewith for the orders of Government a copy of letter No. C.107 of 24-25, dated the 23rd October 1924 from the President, District Board, Bangalore, requesting sanction to the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation into the whole of the Nelamangala taluk. The proposal is the first of its kind for extending the compulsory vaccination regulation to an entire taluk in a maidan district.

2. Useful as the Regulation will be as a means of minimising the prevailing tendency to procrastination on the part of the villagers, I must remark that the rules under the Regulation which are framed with special reference to Municipal towns present practical difficulties in their application to rural areas as well. They appear to need suitable modification before they can be worked in rural areas.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

M Mamon

ARM. SANITARY COMMISSIONER, M.G.

Letter No. C.107 dated the 23rd October 1924 from the President District Board, Bangalore, to the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore.

I have the honor to state that the President, Nelamangala Taluk Board reported in July 1924 that Compulsory Vaccination System might be introduced into the Nelamangala taluk board as approved of by the Taluk Board.

The question was discussed at the District Board Meeting held on the 16th and 17th September 1924 when the Board sanctioned the proposal of the Taluk Board vide extract from the Proceedings of the District Board noted in the margin.*

I therefore request that arrangements may kindly be made for the introduction of compulsory vaccination system into the Nelamangala taluk as requested by the Taluk Board President.

* Proceedings of the Meeting of the Bangalore District Board held on the 16th & 17th Septr. 24.

* * *

Read report No. 18 dated 19-7-24 from the President, Taluk Board, Nelamangala re: the introduction of compulsory vaccination in Nelamangala taluk.

RESOLUTION:- sanctioned.

" COPY "

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

G. R. S. VI–G-32] B50—WD 0527

SUBJECT .....

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Diary No. of letter replied to 3002

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *192* .

Date of issue 14/1/25

Signed by .....

San

Section ~~LA~~ 36-25

File No. ~~42-24~~

Serial No. ~~14~~ 2

No. L4965

To The Sanitary Commr

~~The Sanitary Commr~~

Mr Meyrick

Sir

With reference to your letter no C.355-2 & 8 11.24 regarding the introduction of Compulsory vaccination to the whole of the Nelamangala Taluk and stating that the rule under the regulation would have been framed with special reference to municipal towns, present practical difficulties in their application to rural areas, I am directed to request you to be so good as to state further the systems which in the opinion of ~~your~~ the Sanitary Commr for Nelamangala Taluk would

with your attention to the Chamarajpet Taluk

~~the~~ Compulsory [illegible] 28/5/25

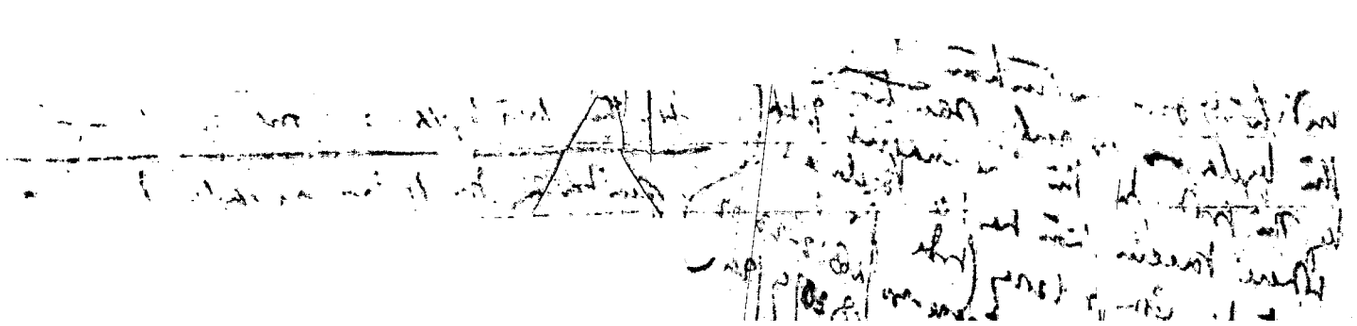
If any ~~further~~ Indian Chiefs are considered necessary ~~to be present at the proceedings~~ to ~~take part in the~~ submit suitable proposals in the matter for the consideration of Govt.

Thanks etc

W/5/1

for Secy to Govt

1/5/1 HS
3.1.25



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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE.

No. 2354-4

Enc. —/.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore, dated the 8th August 1925.

GENERAL SECRETARIAT 1003 10 AUG. 1925 LOCAL SELF GOVT. BRANCH

From

GENL. & REV. SECTT. 8. AUG. 1925 To G. D. SECTION.

MAHOMED USMON, ESQ., L.M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

L 92-24-15

B. NAGAPPA, ESQ., Bar-at-Law,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Local and Legislative Departments, BANGALORE.

Sam 36-25—3

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. L.496-5/L.B. 92-24-4 dated the 14th January 1925, enquiring whether the bye-laws or rules pertaining to Compulsory Vaccination sanctioned by Government for the Chennagiri taluk would not be suitable for Nelamangala taluk as well, I have the honor to state that the rules adopted for Chennagiri taluk were, in a way, improvised by the District Board under the stress of urgency for the furtherence of vaccination in the Malnad tracts. Now that the Regulation itself has undergone amendment so as to admit its extension into rural areas, the rules also stand in need of suitable revision so as to make them consistent with the amendment which is under promulgation.

2) At the outset it may be stated that the rules proposed to be applied to rural areas should, as far as possible, contain provisions for the continuance of the established lines of work, known as the "KURNOOL SYSTEM OF VACCINATION" and which is outlined in Government Notification No. R.4203/R.M. 23-23-2 dated the 19th January 1925. I would propose the following additions and alterations, for the consideration and orders of Government.

RULE: 3. This stipulates that each circle shall have one or more vaccination depots where vaccination shall be

done gratuitously at certain fixed hours the implication obviously being that vaccination is done every day. In the rules for Chennagiri every village is constituted as a vaccination depot. which is absurd seeing that the vaccinator cannot be present at all the villages at the same time. The rule may be changed by addition of "every day or in the case of villages, on a date and between the hours to be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination in each case". A new sentence should be added providing for the appointment of the Taluk Sanitary Inspector as the Superintendent of Vaccination.

RULE: 4. Please vide remarks below against rule 13.

RULE: 5. This rule presupposes the existence of a permanent vaccination depot within easy reach of the residents and the easy accessibility also of the Superintendent of Vaccination which is the case only in compact Municipal areas. The rule cannot be worked in a collection of hundreds of villages scattered far and wide apart. For rural areas the following modified rule should be adopted :-

"When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to the vaccination depot in the village (which shall usually be the village chavady) or if a child, be taken there by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated on a day and between the hours which shall be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination through the patel of the village". The rest of the rule may be deleted, so far as rural areas are concerned. as a two-fold difficulty will be involved by its retention firstly because the Superintendent will not usually be present to accord the necessary permission for

postponement of vaccination - and secondly because the vaccinator may not be able to repeat his visits as often as may be necessary for the proper working of the existing rule.

RULE: 6. The first portion of this rule involves a procedure which so far at least as villages are concerned is superfluous. A collective memorandum may be handed to the patel but this is not absolutely essential. The latter portion of the rules confers too much discretionary power to the vaccinator which is apt to be misused for sordid gains.

RULE: 9. For the second sentence, the following may be substituted. "If the person be not in a fit state of health, the vaccinator shall report the fact to the Superintendent, specifying to the best of his ability the period during which the person shall be so unfit. Such report shall be signed jointly by the patel and by the vaccinator. The Superintendent shall then include the name in a special list and require by written notice signed by him, the vaccination of such person on the date of the next visit of the vaccinator to the village. Provided that if the person or child is still found to be in a state of unfit for vaccination a further extension of time may be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent."

RULE: 10. May be omitted, the proviso being incorporated as shown in the preceding rule.

RULE: 13. The words "or private vaccinator" may be omitted. The chances of appointing private vaccinators are very remote and even if sometimes retired men may offer their services as private vaccinators, there remains the question of the expediency of appointing them in view of difficulty of disciplinary control and overlapping of work involved. If absolutely necessary, a proviso in respect of "PRIVATE" vaccinators may appear

separately as a footnote.

RULE: 19. This rule is obviously unworkable in an extensive area made up of a large number of villages. It has to be remembered also that the Superintendent or Vaccination as the Sanitary Inspector has other calls on his time and attention and cannot be expected to "make enquiry" in individual cases in every village In my opinion this duty ought to devolve on the patel and as he has to maintain a "VACCINATION STATE" register (vide para 3 of the note issued under Government Notification No.R.4203/R.M. 23-23-2 dated the 19th January 1925) and is expected also to "keep all the unvaccinated children in readiness for vaccination" on an appointed date, it is but reasonable that he should be armed with powers to issue notices under his signature to "persons or parent or guardian" to comply with these rules, The sense of definite responsibility which such a rule confers on the head of the village would be invaluable in the furtherence of rural vaccination.

RULE$. 20.& 21 may also be modified accordingly

RULE: 22. To be modified as follows:-

"If the notice referred to in rules 19 and 21 has been served and is not complied with, the patel shall report the fact to the Superintendent of Vaccination who shall in turn prefer a charge to any Magistrate having local jurisdiction &c." The rest of the rule requires no change.

Provisions (e), (f) may be omitted. For "Municipality" in (k) the word "Patel" may be supstituted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant.

Wilkinson

SANITARY COMMISSIONER, M.G.

A R M

APP. F. VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

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Section ~~Sec~~ Sar

File No. 36-25

Seria No. 4

No. G 5596

To The Sanitary Comr

Sir,

With reference to your letter no C. 355-4 & 8. 8.1925 in regard to the framing of the rule under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation, I am directed to request you to be so good as to state (1) how many vaccinators will be required in the Nelamangala ~~should there be in the Taluk~~ in whole of Taluk ~~in which~~ vaccination ~~has been~~ declared compulsory for the whole Taluk

(2) What ~~is the~~ population ~~would be~~ for each vaccinator will be in charge of over and

Diary No. of letter replied to... 32-1-25

General and Revenue Secretariat

(G Sec)

the *192*

Date of issue 5/2/26

Signed by Mr. M.A.J

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

2

and (3) who ~~should~~ will supervise.

The work of the vaccinators I am also to request that information of any available as to the manner in which compulsion is regarded & vaccination has worked ~~where~~ where it has been introduced as a whole should may also be forwarded - I have the

RAH Le Fee Bryant

JS
30/1/26

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH IN MYSORE. Gm 3935

No..C.355-6

Enc.....

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore,

Bangalore, dated the 22nd Feb. 1926.

Sans 36-25-5

From

B. MAHOMED USMON, ESQ., L.M. & S.,
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

R. RANGA RAO, ESQ., B.A.,B.L.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Representative Assembly & Legislative Council,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 5596/San. 36-25-4 dated the 5th February 1926, I have the honor to state that there are at present two vaccinators employed in the Nelamangala taluk, (one for Nelamangala Range and the other for Tyamagondlu Range) who hold between them the charge of a population of 70,284 - according to the Census of 1921. I do not consider that the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation need necessarily entail the appointment of additional vaccinators.

As will be evident from my letter No. C. 355-4 dated the 8th August 1925, all that is possible - or at all events, all that is aimed at - is merely to regularise the vaccination procedure and to minimise the dilatoriness people are accustomed to exhibit, in regard to vaccination. Coercion is rarely, if ever, required. I may add that the Compulsory Regulation does not supersede the existing procedure known as the Kurool system of vaccination. According to this system the ultimate responsibility for the vaccination of all unprotected children develves on the patel, whose duty it is to keep all the unprotected children ready for vaccination on an appointed date. It is effective performance of this duty that determines the actual progress of vaccination and it is

just here that the utility of the Compulsory Regulation comes in by restricting the scope for individual choice. In the light of these facts it will be clear that no additions to staff or other special arrangements are called for in connection with ~~the~~ making vaccination compulsory in the Nelamangala taluk.

Compulsion in regard to vaccination has, so far, been in force only in certain taluks of the Shimoga District which have been brought under the Malnad Improvement Scheme While the introduction of the Regulation has undoubtedly facilitated the work of the vaccinators and secured better progress, there have been, to my knowledge, no instances where compulsion had to be pushed to the extreme limit of prosecution as provided in the rules. The staff too has not been increased, barring the additional temporary vaccinators employed under the Malnad Improvement Scheme.

The agency to supervise the vaccination work should, of course, be the Taluk Sanitary Inspector who will, as soon as the regulation comes into force. - be the Superintendent of Vaccination for the local area

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

SANITARY COMMISSIONER. M.G.

A.R.M.

APP. F: VI. Gl.]

SUBJECT.....

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Section Sar

Diary No. of letter replied to 3935

File No. 36-25

Seria No. 6

No. G 7110

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

the *192*

To The Sanitary Comr

Sir

Date of issue 5/3/26

Signed by M.M.V.I.

With reference to correspondence ending with your letter no C. 355-6 of 22.2.26 regarding the introduction of ~~this~~ compulsory vaccination into the Whole of the Nelanmangala Taluk, I am directed to request you to be so good as to forward at a very early date a set of draft rules for the working of the compulsory Vaccination Regulation

List of enclosures.....

Copied by.....

Examined by.....

over

~~Hague~~ Regulations on the lines ~~of~~ proposed in your letter no C.317-6 98.8.1925

J. Lauchli

Mod 1 April Leipzig

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3/3/26

Gen 2465.

38983

San 36-25-7

Department of Public Health in Mysore.

OFFICE OF THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER
WITH THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,

Bangalore, dated 19th March 1926.

No. C 355-8
Enc. One

From B. MAHOMED USMON, ESQ., L.M. & S.,
~~Asst. Director of Public Health in Mysore~~
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, BANGALORE.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Medical & Agricultural Departments,
BANGALORE.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No. G. 7110/San. 36-25-6 dated the 5th March 1926, I have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration and approval of Government, a set of draft rules for the working of the Compulsory Vaccination Regulation in rural areas.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

B Mahomed

A.R.M.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER, M.G.

From

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER IN
MYSORE, BANGALORE.

To

Dated

Despatched

Received

General No.

No.

Enclosure No.

SUBJECT.

NOTIFICATION.

RULES UNDER THE MYSORE VACCINATION REGULATION OF 1925.

---oOOo---

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 (1) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906 and of section 4 of the Mysore Vaccination Amendment Regulation VII of 1925, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the vaccination of persons in local areas where vaccination has been declared to be compulsory during the period for which such declaration has effect therein:-

I. In these rules unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

(1) Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child, and the mother of an illegitimate child.

(2) Guardian means any person on whom the care, nurture and custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorised in that behalf.

(3) Vaccinator means any medical man, or other duly qualified person authorised by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government to vaccinate persons against small-pox.

(4) Medical man means a person holding a University or College degree or diploma in medicine or a certificate from a recognised medical school, of or above the grade of Sub Assistant Surgeon.

(5) Child means a boy or girl over six months and under twelve years of age.

(6) Adult means any person of or above the age of twelve and under sixty.

(7) Unprotected person is a person, child or adult, who has not been protected against small-pox by having had that disease or by having been successfully vaccinated or who has not been certified to be insusceptible to vaccination.

"Vaccination depot" (8) Vaccination depot means a place or building where public or gratuitous vaccination is performed by a Vaccinator.

"Vaccination circle" (9) Vaccination Circle means one of the parts into which a local area where vaccination has been made compulsory has been divided for purposes of vaccination, and in which one or more vaccine depots have been opened.

2. Every local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory shall be a vaccination circle or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles.

"Vaccination depots" "Vaccinators" "Inspector of Vaccination"

3. Each circle shall have one or more vaccination depots where vaccination shall be done gratuitously at certain fixed hours (every day or in case of villages on a date and between the hours to be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination in each case). One or more vaccinators, shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, for each circle, and a Superintendent of Vaccination shall be appointed, in the manner hereinafter provided, for each local area. Such Superintendent shall usually be the Sanitary Inspector of the locality.

Unprotected persons to be vaccinated

4. When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to the vaccination depot in the village (which shall usually be the Village Chavady) or if a child, be taken there by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated (on a day and between the hours which shall be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination through the Patel of the Village.)

(24

Inspection after vaccination

5. Every person vaccinated under the above section, or if a child, its parent or guardian, shall, likewise on the date and at the hour of inspection previously notified go, or take the child or cause it to be taken, to the Vaccination Depot aforesaid for inspection or get it inspected at his own house by the Vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall then note down in the Vaccination Register that the person or child has been inspected, He will also note the result of such inspection.

NOTE:- In the case of adult females observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, both vaccination and inspection shall be performed by a female vaccinator, if the parties so desire.

Procedure when vaccination is successful

6. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a person or child under Rule 5 above, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the person, or if a child, to its parent or guardian to that effect and such person or child shall be deemed to be protected.

Procedure when the first vaccination is unsuccessful

7. When it is ascertained as aforesaid, that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the person, or if a child, its parent or guardian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the person or child, if in a satisfactory state of health, to be forthwith again vaccinated and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided. If the person be not in a fit state of health, the vaccinator shall report the fact to the Superintendent, specifying to the best of his ability the period during which the person shall be so unfit. Such report shall be signed jointly by the patel and by the vaccinator. The Superintendent shall then

(8) Vaccination depot means a place or building where public or gratuitous vaccination is performed by a Vaccinator.

(9) Vaccination Circle means one of the parts into which a local area where vaccination has been made compulsory has been divided for purposes of vaccination, and in which one or more vaccine depots have been opened.

2. Every local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory shall be a vaccination circle or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles.

3. Each circle shall have one or more vaccination depots where vaccination shall be done gratuitously at certain fixed hours (every day or in case of villages on a date and between the hours to be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination in each case). One or more vaccinators, shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, for each circle, and a Superintendent of Vaccination may be appointed, in the manner hereinafter provided, for each local area. Such Superintendent shall usually be the Sanitary Inspector of the locality.

4. When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to the vaccination depot in the village (which shall usually be the Village Chavady) or if a child, be taken there by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated (on a day and between the hours which shall be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination through the Patel of the Village.)

include the name in a special list and require by written notice signed by him, the vaccination of such person on the date of the next visit of the vaccinator to the village. Provided that if the person or child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination a further extension of time may be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Provided that, if it is a case of re-vaccination that has been unsuccessful, the person shall not be compelled to be vaccinated again. But the individual should be strictly advised to have the operation performed at least once more; say within a fortnight, as vaccination sometimes fails through having been imperfectly performed as well as through the individual being immune.

8. If a person or child is insusceptible of successful vaccination, which shall be inferred from vaccination on three occasions proving unsuccessful, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall deliver to the person or if it be a child, to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the person or child shall thenceforth not be required to be or caused to be vaccinated.

9. Any person who procures a vaccination of himself or any other member of his household or child under his guardianship by a vaccinator other than those appointed as public vaccinators in the circle in which he lives, shall forward a certificate of such vaccination and its result signed by the vaccinator to the Superintendent of Vaccination within fifteen days from the date of such vaccination.

10. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall accept certificates from a qualified Medical man as to (i) successful vaccination, (ii) unfitness of a person for vaccination and (iii) the insusceptibility for vaccination.

Provided that the Superintendent may cancel any certificate given under these rules, if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been given improperly or obtained on behalf of any unprotected person or child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid. In case of any doubt as to these certificates, the Superintendent shall personally examine the person vaccinated or certified to be unfit or insusceptible, provided always that in case the person is a "gosha" or "purda" female, the inspection shall be done by a female vaccinator as provided under Rule 5.

11. Vaccination of persons should be performed with calf lymph, fresh or preserved, whichever is available.

12. All lymph used for vaccination shall be cultivated collected, preserved, distributed and used with such scientific care as may from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, and certified to be pure by an officer pronounced competent for that purpose by the said Sanitary Commissioner.

13. Any person desirous of getting himself, members of his household or children under his guardianship, vaccinated with any lymph other than those described in para 11 above, may procure the same at his own cost, and get

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himself, his household or children under his guardianship vaccinated with it, provided that the lymph so obtained is ~~certified~~ certified to be pure by an authority accepted as competent by the Sanitary Commissioner.

14. A vaccinator shall take all possible precautions to perform the operation carefully and aceptically; and any vaccinator who by carelessness or neglect or by use of lymph which has not been certified as required in rules 12 and 13, injures the health of a person vaccinated; and any person who, not being duly authorised to vaccinate according to these rules, vaccinates persons with any pymph within the area in which these rules have been made applicable, shall be considered to have committed an offence under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

Consequences of vaccination & vaccination by unauthorised persons considered offences.

15. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator for any of the duties imposed under rules on such vaccinator.

No fee to be charged

PROVISO:- (i) Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a person or his household at his request, of if a child, at the request of its patent or guardian, elsewhere than in the depot in which such vaccinator is working, (ii) provided also that in the case of females observing "gosha" or "purda" system, no fee shall be charged for vaccinating them in their houses within the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

16. The patel of the village situated in any local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory, shall ascertain whether all unprotected persons above the age of six months within the area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; nd if he has reason to believe that any person is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure vaccination

Duties of the Patel

of himself or child under his care and guardianship or to present himself or it for inspection and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such person any time between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., and there make enquiry and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such person or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring the person or child under his care or guardianship to be vaccinated or (as the case may be) to present or to be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

17. When, in accordance with rule 16, the patel goes to a house in his circle to make the necessary enquiries, it shall be the duty of the head of the household or in his or her absence, the eldest adult member present, to presdnt, if so required, all or any member of his or her household before the patel for his inspection and to state correctly their name, age, period of residence and other particulars that may be required by him.

Provided that, in the case of females of and above 12 years of age, especially those observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, the inspection and enquiries shall, if so required by the parties, be made by any competent female on behalf of the Superintendent.

18. It shall be the duty of the patel of a village to maintain a "Vaccination State" register (Form "D" attached) based on the "Khaneshumari" and to produce the same whenever called upon to do so by the vaccinator or the Superintendent of Vaccination or other ins-

inspecting officer. He shall also be responsible to set apart a few pages in his note book (patel's note book) for recording progressively the dates of arrival of the vaccinator at the village, the number of cases vaccinated, the date of inspection, and the number found successful, the entries being made in the Vaccinator's own hand and duly attested by the patel.

The Sup't of Vaccination to prepare monthly programmes of vaccinators.

19. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall prepare the monthly programmes of the vaccinator in such a manner that every village in the circle is visited at least twice in a year. On receipt of intimation from the Superintendent of Vaccination as to the programmed date of the visit of the vaccinator to the village the patel shall notify the fact in the village and shall arrange to keep all the unvaccinated children in readiness for ~~vacin~~ vaccination on the date. When the vaccinator has visited the village, the patel shall despatch one of the forms previously supplied to him in book form (Form "B" attached) to the Superintendent of Vaccination intimating the date of arrival and departure of the vaccinator and the number of cases operated on as well as inspected by him.

Special ~~clause~~ provision in case of immediate danger of small pox infection.

20. In cases where there is immediate danger of small-pox infection, the Superintendent of Vaccination may, by special notice served on the head of a household or affixed to the house, require any person living therein who is unprotected against the disease and does not possess the certificate of insusceptibility prescribed in rule 8, and is in consequence

exposed to the risk of catching the infection and conveying it to others, to go, or in case of a child, to be taken to the vaccinator and get himself or it vaccinated forthwith. Any person so required shall get himself or if a child in his care or guardianship, that child, vaccinated within 48 hours after the service of the notice as above mentioned.

Order by Magistrate when notice not complied with

21. If the notice referred to in rules 16 and 20 has been served and is not complied with, (the patel shall report the fact to) the Superintendent of vaccination (who in turn) shall report to any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the person and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation be not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such person to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

Procedure when order is not obeyed

22. If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the person before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section 6 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

Power to make bye laws

23. When the above rules are made applicable to any local area where vaccination has been made compulsory by Government, the local authorities of such area may from time to time make bye-laws consistent with these rules for the proper enforcement of the Vaccination Regulation within the limits to which it applies. Such bye-laws shall be passed in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force, the local authorities make bye-laws, and shall,

when confirmed by Government and published in the Government Gazette, have the force of law;

Provided that the Government may at any time rescind or modify any such bye-laws.

24. The bye-laws to be made for any local area under rule 23 above may, among other matters, provide for :-

(a) The division of such local area into convenient circles for the performance of vaccination.

(b) The appointment of one or more places in each village as public vaccination depots and the notification in good time of the date of visit of the vaccinator to the village.

(c) The special arrangements to be made with reference to the vaccination of grown-up girls and adult females, especially those observing "ghosa" or "purda" system.

(d) The number of male and female public vaccinators required for each circle.

(e) The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them while on duty.

(f) The amount of fee chargeable by public vaccinators vaccinating at places outside the vaccination depots or circle.

(g) The facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of their children and purda females at their own houses.

(h) The preparation and keeping of registers showing the names of persons in the local area showing whether they are protected or unprotected; the names of children born in such area on or after the introduction of compulsory vaccination; the names of unprotected persons or children that have come or been brought into the area at any time after vaccination has been declared compulsory, and who have resided there for a month; the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any.

(i) The preparation of programmes and their timely despatch to the patels concerned.

(j) The preparation of vaccination returns and reports.

Punishment of Offences

25. (1) Any person who, in contravention of these rules (a) neglects without reasonable excuse to get himself or child under his care or guardianship vaccinated, or after vaccination, to be inspected on a date and time to be prescribed by the vaccinator; (b) neglects to forward a certificate of vaccination and its result under rule 9; (c) refuses to give information or wilfully gives false information when asked under rule 16, or neglects to comply with notice served under the same rule and rule 20 ~~18~~; (d) violates any of the bye-laws made and confirmed under rule 23;

(2) Any vaccinator who refuses to vaccinate or neglects to grant the certificate required to be granted in accordance with these rules, or recovers any unauthorised fee or remuneration for vaccination or granting a certificate, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend up to Rs.20.

(3) (a) Any person not authorised under rule 4 who vaccinates a person within the area in which these rules have come into force;

(b) and any authorised vaccinator who neglects or refuses to take due precautions while operating, or uses lymph not certified as pure by competent authority as required in rules 12 and 14 and thereby injures the health of any person vaccinated;

(c) any person who disobeys a Magistrate's order under rule 21, "shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend up to Rs.50.

26. Any person who, after conviction under rule 25, continues, for one week, without valid cause, his refusal to get himself or child under his guardianship vaccinated, shall again be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs.20.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner in Mysore, Bangalore.
A.R.M.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER, M.G.

By order

~~To~~ Gen Secretariat

To the Compiler, Mysore Gazette.

Sir,

Acknowledge above & forwarded with compliments from Bangalore, with reference to his letter no C.355-8 of 19.3.1926

By order

Secretariat

1/4/27

NOTIFICATION.

RULES UNDER THE MYSORE VACCINATION REGULATION

o f

1925.

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In exercise of the powers conferred by - Section 2 (1) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906 and of Section 4 of the Mysore Vaccination Amendment Regulation VII of 1925, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja - of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the vaccination of persons in local areas where vaccination has --- been declared to be compulsory.

I. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,

" CHILD "

1. Child means a boy or girl over six -- months and under twelve years of age,

" PARENT "

2. Parent means the father or mother of a legitimate child, and the mother of - an illegitimate child.

" GUARDIAN

3. Guardian means any person on whom the care, nurture and custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or - recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or - custody of any child or to whom the care or custody of any child has - - been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorised in that behalf.

" VACCINATOR "

4. Vaccinator means any medical man, or other duly qualified person authorised by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government to vaccinate persons against small-pox.

" MEDICAL MAN "

5. Medical man means a person holding a University or College degree or diploma in medicine or a certificate from a recognised medical school, of or - - above the grade of Sub Assistant Surgeon.

" ADULT "

6. Adult means any person of or above the age of twelve and under sixty.

" UNPROTECTED PERSON "

7. Unprotected person is a person, child or adult, who has not been protected against small-pox by having had that disease or by having been successfully vaccinated or who has not been

certified to be insusceptible to -- vaccination.

" VACCINATION DEPOT "

8. Vaccination Depot means a place or - building where public or gratuitous vaccination is performed by a Vaccinator.

" VACCINATION CIRCLE "

9. Vaccination Circle means one of the - parts into which a local area where vaccination has been made compulsory has been divided for purposes of vaccination, and in which one or more - vaccine depots have been opened.

* Vaccination circle

2. Every local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory shall be a vaccination circle or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles.

" VACCINATION DEPOTS "
" VACCINATORS "
" SUPERINTENDENTS OF VACCINATION "

3. Each circle shall have one or more -- vaccination depots where vaccination shall be done gratuitously at certain fixed hours - - every day or in case of villages on a date -- and between the hours to be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination in each case. One or more vaccinators, shall - be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, for each circle, and a Superintendent of Vaccination may be appointed, in the manner hereinafter provided, for each local area. -- Such Superintendent shall usually be the Sanitary Inspector of the locality.

* UNPROTECTED PERSONS TO BE VACCINATED *

4. When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month - in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to the vaccination depot in the village (which shall usually be the Village Chavady) or if a child, be taken there by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated on a - day and between the hours which shall be pre-

viously notified by the Superintendent of -- Vaccination through the Patel of the Village.

INSPECTION AFTER VACCINATION. 5. Every person vaccinated under the -- above Section, or if a child, its parent or guardian, shall, likewise on the date and at the hour of inspection previously notified go or take the child or cause it to be taken, to the Vaccination Depot aforesaid for inspec- - tion or get it inspected at his own house by the Vaccinator; and such vaccinator shall -- then note down in the Vaccination Register -- that the person or child has been inspected. He will also note the result of such inspec- ion.

NOTE.- In the case of adult females ob- serving the "gosha" or "purda" system, both vaccination and -- inspection shall be performed - by a female vaccinator, if the parties so desire.

PROCEDURE WHEN VACCINATION IS SUCCESSFUL. 6. When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a person or child under Rule 5 - - above, that the vaccination has been success- ful, a certificate shall be delivered by the vaccinator to the person, or if a child, to - its parent or guardian to that effect and - - such person or child shall be deemed to be -- protected.

PROCEDURE WHEN VACCINATION IS UNSUCCESSFUL. 7. When it is ascertained as aforesaid, that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, - the person, or if a child, its parent or guar- dian shall, if the vaccinator so direct, cause the person or child, if in a satisfactory - - state of health, to be forthwith again vaccin- ated and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided. If the person be not

in a fit state of health, the vaccinator shall report the fact to the Superintendent, specifying to the best of his ability the period during which the person shall be so unfit. Such report shall be signed jointly by the Patel and by the Vaccinator. The Superintendent shall then include the name in a special list and require by written notice signed by him, the vaccination of such person on the date of the next visit of the vaccinator to the village. Provided that if the person or child is still found to be in a state unfit for vaccination, a further extension of time may be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Provided that, if it is a case of revaccination that has been unsuccessful, the person shall not be compelled to be vaccinated again. But the individual should be strictly advised to have the operation performed at least once more, say within a fortnight, as vaccination sometimes fails through having been imperfectly performed as well as through the individual being immune.

CERTIFICATE OF INSUSCEPTIBILITY OF SUCCESSFUL VACCINATION.

8. If a person or child is insusceptible of successful vaccination, which shall be inferred from vaccination on three occasions proving unsuccessful, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall deliver to the person or if it be a child, to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the person or child shall thenceforth not be required to be or caused to be vaccinated.

CERTIFICATES OF VACCINATION BY PRIVATE VACCINATORS TO BE FORWARDED TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

9. Any person who procures a vaccination of himself or any other member of his household or child under his guardianship by a vaccinator other than those appointed as public vaccinators in the circle in which he lives, shall forward a certificate of such vaccination and its result signed by the vaccinator to the Superintendent of Vaccination within fifteen days from the date of such vaccination.

CERTIFICATE FROM A CERTIFIED MEDICAL MAN TO BE ACCEPTED

10. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall accept certificates from a qualified medical man as to (i) successful vaccination, (ii) unfitness of a person for vaccination and (iii) the insusceptibility for vaccination.

PROVISO.

Provided that the Superintendent may cancel any certificate given under these rules if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been given improperly or obtained on behalf of any unprotected person or child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid. In case of any doubt as to these certificates, the Superintendent shal personally examine the person vaccinated or certified to be unfit or insusceptible, provided always that in case the person is a "gosha" or "purda" female, the inspection shall be done by a female vaccinator as provided under Rule 5.

WHAT LYMPH TO BE USED.

11. Vaccination of persons should be performed with calf lymph, fresh or preserved, whichever is available.

SCIENTIFIC CARE OF THE LYMPH TO BE USED.

12. All lymph used for vaccination shall be cultivated, collected, preserved, distributed and used with such scientific care as may

from time to time be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government, and certified to be pure by an officer pronounced competent for that purpose by the said Sanitary Commissioner.

USE OF OTHER LYMPH.

13. Any person desirous of getting himself, members of his household or children under his guardianship, vaccinated with any lymph other than those described in para 11 above, may procure the same at his own cost, and get himself, his household or children under his guardianship vaccinated with it, provided that the lymph so obtained is certified to be pure by an authority accepted as competent by the Sanitary Commissioner.

CARELESSNESS IN VACCINATION ANB VACCINATION BY UNAUTHORISED PERSONS CONSIDERED OFFENCES.

14. A vaccinator shall take all possible precautions to perform the operation carefully and aseptically; and any vaccinator who by carelessness or neglect or by use of lymph which has not been certified as required in Rules 12 and 13, injures the health of a person vaccinated, and any person who, not being duly authorised to vaccinate according to these rules, vaccinates persons with any lymph within the area in which these rules have been made applicable, shall be considered to have committed an offence under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

NO FEE TO BE CHARGED.

15. No fee shall be charged by any vaccinator for any of the duties imposed under rules on such vaccinator.

PROVISO.- (i) Provided that it shall be lawful for a vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a person of his household at his request, or if a child, at the request of its parent or guardian, elsewhere than in the depot in which such vaccinator is working,

(ii) provided also that in the case of females observing "gosha" or

"purda" system, no fee shall be charged for vaccinating them in their houses within the circle for which such vaccinator is appointed.

DUTIES OF THE PATEL.

16. The Patel of the village situated in any local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory, shall ascertain whether all unprotected persons above the age of six months within the area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and if he has reason to believe that any person is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure vaccination of himself or child under his care and guardianship or to present himself or it for inspection and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such person any time between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and there make enquiry and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such person or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring the person or child under his care or guardianship to be vaccinated or (as the case may be) to present or to be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

NOTICE TO PERSON OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN NEGLECTING TO COMPLY WITH THE RULES.

HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD TO PRESENT MEMBERS OF HOUSEHOLD FOR INSPECTION AND FURNISH CORRECT INFORMATION.

17. When, in accordance with Rule 16, the Patel goes to a house in his circle to make the necessary enquiries, it shall be the duty of the head of the household or in his or her absence, the eldest adult member present, to present, if so required, all or any member of his or her household before the Patel for his inspection and to state correctly their name, age, period of residence and other particulars that may be required by him.

PROVISO.

Provided that, in the case of females of and above 12 years of age, especially those observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, the inspection and enquiries shall, if so required by the parties, be

made by any competent female on behalf of the Superintendent.

MAINTENANCE OF THE "VACCINATION STATE" REGISTER.

Cwd to Flg V.

18. It shall be the duty of the Patel of a village to maintain a "Vaccination State" register (Form "D" attached) based on the "Khaneshumari" and to produce the same whenever called upon to do so by the vaccinator or the Superintendent of Vaccination or other inspecting officer. He shall also be responsible to set apart a few pages in his note book (Patel's note book) for recording progressively the dates of arrival of the vaccinator at the village, the number of cases vaccinated, the date of inspection, and the number found successful, the entries being made in the Vaccinator's own hand and duly attested by the Patel.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF VACCINATION TO PREPARE MONTHLY PROGRAMMES OF VACCINATORS.

19. The Superintendent of Vaccination shall prepare the monthly programmes of the vaccinator in such a manner that every village in the circle is visited at least twice in a year. On receipt of intimation from the Superintendent of Vaccination as to the programmed date of the visit of the vaccinator to the village, the patel shall notify the fact in the village and shall arrange to keep all the unvaccinated children in readiness for vaccination on the date. When the vaccinator has visited the village, the Patel shall despatch one of the forms previously supplied to him in book form (Form "B" attached) to the Superintendent of Vaccination intimating the date of arrival and departure of the vaccinator and the number of cases operated on as well as inspected by him.

Cwd to Fl. V.

SPECIAL PROVISION IN CASE OF IMMEDIATE DANGER OF SMALL-POX INFECTION.

20. In cases where there is immediate danger small-pox infection, the Superintendent of Vaccination may, by special notice served on the head of a household or affixed to the house, require any per-

person living therein who is unprotected against the disease and does not possess the certificate of insusceptibility prescribed in rule 8, and is in consequence exposed to the risk of catching the infection and conveying it to others, to go, or in case of a child, to be taken to the vaccinator and get himself or it vaccinated forthwith. Any person so required shall get himself or if a child in his care or guardianship, that child, vaccinated within 48 hours after the service of the notice as above mentioned.

Order by magistrates when notice is not complied with.

21. If the notice referred to in rules 16 and 20 has been served and is not complied with, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall report to any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the person and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation be not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such person to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

PROCEEDURE WHEN ORDER IS NOT OBEYED.

22. If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the person before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under section 5 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

POWER TO MAKE BYE-LAWS.

23. When the above rules are made applicable to any local area where vaccination has been made compulsory by Government, the local authorities of such area may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with these rules for the proper enforcement of the Vaccination Regulation within the limits to which it applies. Such bye-laws shall be passed in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force, the local authorities make bye-laws, and shall, when confirmed by Government and published in the

in the Government Gazette, have the force of law;

Provided that the Government may at any time rescind or modify any such bye-laws.

WHAT BYE-LAWS UNDER RULE 23 MAY PROVIDE FOR.

24. The bye-laws to be made for any local area under rule 23 above may, among other matters, provide for :-

(a) The division of such local area into convenient circles for the performance of vaccination.

(b) The appointment of one or more places in each village as public vaccination depots and the notification in good time of the date of visit of the vaccinator to the village.

(c) The special arrangements to be made with reference to the vaccination of grown-up girls and adult females, especially those observing "ghosha" or "Purda" system.

(d) The number of male and female public vaccinators required for each circle.

(e) The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them while on duty.

(f) The amount of fee chargeable by public vaccinators vaccinating at places outside the vaccination depots or circles.

(g) The facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of their children and purda females at their own houses.

(h) The preparation and keeping of registers showing the names of persons in the local area showing whether they are protected or unprotected; the names of children born in such area on or after the introduction of compulsory vaccination; the names of unprotected persons or children that have come or been brought into the area at any time after vaccination has been declared compulsory, and who have resided there for a month; the result of each vaccination or its postponement and the delivery of certificates, if any.

(i) The preparation of programmes and their timely despatch to the patels concerned.

(j) The preparation of vaccination returns and reports.

PUNISHMENT OF OFFENCES.

25(1) Any person who, in contravention of these rules (a) neglects without reasonable excuse to get himself or child under his care or guardianship vaccinated, or after vaccination, to be inspected on a date and time to be prescribed by the vaccinator; (b) neglects to forward a certificate of vaccination and its result under rule 9; (c) refuses to give

give information or wilfully gives false information when asked under rule 16; or neglects to comply with notice served under the same rule and rule 20; (d) violates any of the bye-laws made and confirmed under rule 23;

(2) Any vaccinator who refuses to vaccinate or neglects to grant the certificate required to be granted in accordance with these rules, or recovers any unauthorised fee or remuneration for vaccination or granting a certificate, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend up to Rs.20.

(3) (a) Any person not authorised under rule 4 who vaccinates a person within the area in which these rules have come into force:

(b) and any authorised vaccinator who neglects or refuses to take due precautions while operating, or uses lymph not certified as pure by competent authority as required in rules 12 and 14 and thereby injures the health of any person vaccinated;

(c) any person who disobeys a Magistrate's order under rule 21, shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend up to Rs.50.

26. Any person who, after conviction under rule 25, continues, for one week, without valid cause, his refusal to get himself or child under his guardianship vaccinated, shall again be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs.20.

By Order,

7/6.

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT

To

The Compiler, Mysore Gazette, for publication.

in part III of the Mysore Gazette and supply 350 copies to the Office.

Memo No. G/13304.

Bangalore, dated 29.6. 1927.

A copy of the above is forwarded with compliments to the Sanitary Commissioner with reference to his letter No.C.355-8 dated 19-3-1926.

By Order,

GENERAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

KN.

RULES UNDER THE MYSORE VACCINATION REGULATION OF 1925.

Notification No. G. 13303—*Sany., dated 29th June* 1927.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (1) of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1906 and of Section 4 of the Mysore Vaccination Amendment Regulation, VII of 1925, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are pleased to prescribe the following rules to regulate the vaccination of persons in local areas where vaccination has been declared to be compulsory :—

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Child."

1. *Child* means a boy or girl over six months and under twelve years of age.

"Parent."

2. *Parent* means the father or mother of a legitimate child, and the mother of an illegitimate child.

"Guardian."

3. *Guardian* means any person on whom the care, nurture and custody of any child falls by law or by natural right or recognised usage, or who has accepted or assumed the care, nurture or custody of any child or to whom the care or custody of any child has been entrusted by any authority lawfully authorised in that behalf.

"Vaccinator"

4. *Vaccinator* means any medical man, or other duly qualified persons authorised by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government to vaccinate persons against small-pox.

"Medical man."

5. *Medical man* means a person holding a University or College Degree or Diploma in medicine or a Certificate from a recognised Medical School, of or above the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

"Adult."

6. *Adult* means any person of or above the age of twelve and under sixty.

"Unprotected person."

7. *Unprotected person* is a person, child or adult, who has not been protected against small-pox by having had that disease or by having been successfully vaccinated or who has not been certified to be insusceptible to vaccination.

"Vaccination Depot."

8. *Vaccination Depot* means a place or building where public or gratuitous vaccination is performed by a Vaccinator.

"Vaccination Circle."

9. *Vaccination Circle* means one of the parts into which a local area where vaccination has been made compulsory has been divided for purposes of vaccination, and in which one or more Vaccine Depots have been opened.

2. *Vaccination Circle.*—Every local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory shall be a Vaccination Circle or shall, in the manner hereinafter provided, be divided into a number of such circles.

3. *Vaccination Depots, Vaccinators, Superintendents of Vaccination.*—Each circle shall have one or more Vaccination Depots where vaccination shall be done gratuitously at certain fixed hours every day or in case of villages on a date and between the hours to be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination in each case. One or more Vaccinators, shall be appointed in the manner hereinafter provided, for each circle, and a Superintendent of Vaccination may be appointed, in the manner hereinafter provided, for each local area.

4. *Unprotected persons to be vaccinated.*—When any unprotected person, adult or child has resided for a period of one month in any local area where vaccination has been declared compulsory by Government, he or she, if adult, shall go to the Vaccination Depot in the village (which shall usually be the Village Chavady) or if a child, be taken by its parent or guardian to be vaccinated on a day and between the hours which shall be previously notified by the Superintendent of Vaccination, through the Patel of the village.

5. *Inspection after vaccination.*—Every person vaccinated under the above section, o if a child, its parent or guardian, shall, likewise on the date and at the hour of inspection previously notified, go or take the child or cause it to be taken, to the Vaccination Depot aforesaid for inspection or get it inspected at his own house by the Vaccinator; and such Vaccinator shall then note down in the Vaccination Register that the person or child has been inspected. He will also note the result of such inspection.

NOTE.—In the case of adult females observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, both vaccination and inspection shall be performed by a female Vaccinator, if the parties so desire

6. *Procedure when vaccination is successful.*—When it is ascertained at the time of inspecting a person or child under Rule 5 above, that the vaccination has been successful, a certificate shall be delivered by the Vaccinator to the person, or if a child, to its parent or guardian to that effect and such person or child shall be deemed to be protected.

7. *Procedure when vaccination is unsuccessful.*—When it is ascertained as aforesaid, that the vaccination has been unsuccessful, the person, or if a child, its parent or guardian shall, if the Vaccinator so direct, cause the person or child, if in a satisfactory state or health to be forthwith again Vaccinated and subsequently inspected in the manner hereinbefore provided. If the person be not in a fit state of health, the Vaccinator shall report the fact to the Superintendent, specifying to the best of his ability the period during which the person shall be so unfit. Such report shall be signed jointly by the Patel and by the Vaccinator. The Superintendent shall then include the name in a special list and require by written notice signed by him and the vaccination of such person on the date of the next visit of the Vaccinator to the village. Provided that if the person or child is still found to be in state unfit for vaccination, a further extension of time may be granted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

Provided that, if it is a case of re-vaccination that has been unsuccessful, the person shall not be compelled to be vaccinated again. But the individual should be strictly advised to have the operation performed at least once more, say within a fortnight, as vaccination sometimes fails through having been imperfectly performed as well as through the individual being immune.

8. *Certificate of insusceptibility of successful vaccination.*—If a person or child is insusceptible of successful vaccination, which shall be inferred from vaccination on three occasions proving unsuccessful, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall deliver to the person or if it be a child, to the parent or guardian of such child, a certificate under his hand to that effect, and the person or child shall thenceforth not be required to be or caused to be vaccinated.

9. *Certificates of vaccination by private Vaccinators to be forwarded to the Superintendent.*—Any person who procures a vaccination of himself or any other member of his household or child under his guardianship by a Vaccinator other than those appointed as Public Vaccinators in the circle in which he lives, shall forward a certificate of such vaccination and its result signed by the Vaccinator to the Superintendent of Vaccination within fifteen days from the date of such vaccination.

10. *Certificate from a Certified Medical Man to be accepted.*—The Superintendent of Vaccination shall accept certificates from a qualified medical man as to (*i*) successful vaccination, (*ii*) unfitness of a person for vaccination and (*iii*) the insusceptibility for vaccination.

Proviso.—Provided that the Superintendent may cancel any certificate given under these rules if it be proved to his satisfaction that such certificate has been given improperly or obtained on behalf of any unprotected person or child, and thereupon such certificate shall no longer be valid. In case of any doubt as to these certificates, the Superintendent shall personally examine the person vaccinated or certified to be unfit or insusceptible, provided always that in case the person is a "gosha" or "purda" female, the inspection shall be done by a female Vaccinator as provided under Rule 5.

11. *What lymph to be used.*—Vaccination of persons should be performed with calf ymph, fresh or preserved, whichever is available.

12. *Scientific care of the lymph to be used*—All lymph used for vaccination shall be cultivated, collected, preserved, distributed and used with such scientific care as may from time to time, be prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government and certified to be pure by an officer pronounced competent for that purpose by the said Sanitary Commissioner.

13. *Use of other lymph.*—Any person desirous of getting himself, members of his household or children under his guardianship, vaccinated with any lymph other than those described in para 11 above, may procure the same at his own cost, and get himself, his household or children under his guardianship vaccinated with it, provided that the lymph so obtained is certified to be pure by an authority accepted as competent by the Sanitary Commissioner.

14. *Carelessness in vaccination and vaccination by unauthorised persons considered offences.*—A Vaccinator shall take all possible precautions to perform the operation carefully and asceptically; and any Vaccinator who by carelessness or neglect or by use of lymph which has not been certified as required in Rules 12 and 13, injures the health of a person vaccinated, and any person who, not being duly authorised to vaccinate according to these rules, vaccinates persons with any lymph within the area in which these rules have been made applicable, shall be considered to have committed an offence under the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

15. *No fee to be charged.*—No fee shall be charged by any Vaccinator for any of the duties imposed, under rules, on such Vaccinator

Proviso.—(*i*) Provided that it shall be lawful for a Vaccinator to accept a fee for vaccinating a person or his household at his request, or if a child, at the request of its parent or guardian, elsewhere than in the depot in which such Vaccinator is working;

(*ii*) Provided also that in the case of females observing "gosha" or "purda" system, no fee shall be charged for vaccinating them in their houses within the circle for which such Vaccinator is appointed.

16. *Duties of the Patel.*—The Patel of the village situated in any local area in which vaccination has been declared compulsory, shall ascertain whether all unprotected persons above the age of six months within the area under his superintendence have been vaccinated; and if he has reason to believe that any person is bound by the provisions hereinbefore contained to procure vaccination of himself or child under his care and guardianship or to present himself or it for inspection and has omitted so to do, he shall personally go to the house of such person any time between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. and there make enquiry and shall, if the fact is proved, forthwith deliver to such person or cause to be affixed to his house a notice requiring the person or child under his care or guardianship to be vaccinated or (as the case may be) to present or to be presented for inspection, at a time and place to be specified in such notice.

Notice to person or parent or guardian neglecting to comply with the rules.

17. *Heads of household to present members of household for inspection and furnish correct information.*—When, in accordance with Rule 16, the Patel goes to a house in his circle to make the necessary enquiries, it shall be the duty of the head of the household or in his or her absence, the eldest adult member present to present, if so required, all or any member of his or her household before the Patel for his inspection and to state correctly their name, age, period of residence and other particulars that may be required by him.

Proviso.—Provided that, in the case of females of and above 12 years of age, especially those observing the "gosha" or "purda" system, the inspection and enquiries shall, if so required by the parties, be made by any competent female on behalf of the Superintendent.

18. *Maintenance of the "Vaccination State" Register.*—It shall be the duty of the Patel of a village to maintain a "Vaccination State" Register (Form "D" attached) based on the "Khaneshumari" and to produce the same whenever called upon to do so by the Vaccinator or the Superintendent of Vaccination or other inspecting officer. He shall also be responsible to set apart a few pages in his notebook (Patel's Notebook) for recording progressively the dates of arrival of the Vaccinator at the village, the number of cases vaccinated the date of inspection and the number found successful, the entries being made in the Vaccinator's own hand and duly attested by the Patel.

19. *The Superintendent of Vaccination to prepare monthly programmes of vaccination.*—The Superintendent of Vaccination shall prepare the monthly programmes of the Vaccinator in such a manner that every village in the circle is visited at least twice in a year On receipt of intimation from the Superintendent of Vaccination as to the programmed date of the visit of the Vaccinator to the village, the Patel shall notify the fact in the village and shall arrange to keep all the unvaccinated children in readiness for vaccination on the date. When the Vaccinator has visited the village, the Patel shall despatch one of the forms previously supplied to him in book form (Form "B" attached) to the Superintendent of vaccination, intimating the date of arrival and departure of the Vaccinator and the number of cases operated on as well as inspected by him.

20. *Special Provision in case of immediate danger of small-pox infection.*—In cases where there is immediate danger of small-pox infection, the Superintendent of Vaccination may, by special notice served on the head of a household or affixed to the house, require any person living therein who is unprotected against the disease and does not possess the certificate of insusceptibility prescribed in Rule 8, and is in consequence exposed to the risk of catching the infection and conveying it to others, to go, or in case of a child, to be taken to the Vaccinator and get himself or it vaccinated forthwith. Any person so required shall get himself or if a child in his care or guardianship, that child, vaccinated within 48 hours after the service of the notice as above mentioned.

21. *Order by Magistrates when notice is not complied with.*—If the notice referred to in Rules 16 and 20, has been served and is not complied with, the Superintendent of Vaccination shall report to any Magistrate having local jurisdiction, and the Magistrate receiving such report shall summon the person and demand his explanation and shall, if such explanation be not satisfactory, make an order in writing directing such person to comply with the notice before a date specified in the order.

22. *Procedure when order is not obeyed.*—If on such date the order has not been obeyed, the Magistrate shall summon the person before him and unless just cause or excuse is shown, shall deal with the disobedience as an offence punishable under Section 5 of the Mysore Vaccination Regulation of 1925.

23. *Power to make bye-laws.*—When the above rules are made applicable to any local area where vaccination has been made compulsory by Government, the local authorities of such area may, from time to time, make bye-laws consistent with these rules for the proper enforcement of the Vaccination Regulation within the limits to which it applies. Such bye-laws shall be passed in the manner in which under the law for the time being in force, the local authorities make bye-laws, and shall, when confirmed by Government and published in the Government Gazette, have the force of law;

Provided that the Government may at any time rescind or modify any such bye-laws.

24. *What bye-laws under Rule* 23 *may provide for.*—The bye-laws to be made for any local area under Rule 23 above may, among other matters, provide for—

(*a*) The division of such local area into convenient circles for the performance of vaccination.

(*b*) The appointment of one or more places in each village as public Vaccination Depots and the notification in good time of the date of visit of the Vaccinator to the village.

(*c*) The special arrangements to be made with reference to the vaccination of grown-up girls and adult females, especially those observing "gosha" or "purada" system.

(*d*) The number of male and female public Vaccinators required for each circle.

(*e*) The distinguishing mark or badge to be worn by them while on duty

(*f*) The amount of fee chargeable by public Vaccinators vaccinating at places outside the vaccination depots or circles.

(*g*) The facilities to be afforded to the people for procuring the vaccination of their children and purda females at their own houses.

(*h*) The preparation and keeping of registers showing the names of persons in the local area showing whether they are protected or unprotected; the names of children born in such area on or after the introduction of compulsory vaccination; the names of unprotected persons or children that have come or been brought into the area at any time after vaccination has been declared compulsory, and who have resided there for a month: the result of each vaccination or its postponment and the delivery of certificates, if any.

(*i*) The preparation of programmes and their timely despatch to the Patels concerned.

(*j*) The preparation of vaccination returns and reports

25. *Punishment of Offences.*—(1) Any person who, in contravention of these rules (*a*) neglects without reasonable excuse to get himself or child under his care or guardianship vaccinated, or after vaccination, to be inspected on a date and time to be prescribed by the Vaccinator; (*b*) neglects to forward a certificate of vaccination and its result under Rule 9; (*c*) refused to give information or wilfully gives false information when asked under Rule 16; or neglects to comply with notice served under the same rule and Rule 20; and (*d* Violates any of the bye-laws made and confirmed under Rule 23;

(2) Any Vaccinator who refuses to vaccinate or neglects to grant the certificate required to be granted in accordance with these rules, or recovers any unauthorised fee or remuneration for vaccination or granting a certificate, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend up to Rs. 20;

(3) (*a*) Any person not authorised under Rule 4 who vaccinates a person within the area in which these rules have come into force;

(*b*) and any authorised Vaccinator who neglects or refuses to take due precautions while operating or uses lymph not certified as pure by competent authority as required in Rules 12 and 14 and thereby injures the health of any person vaccinated; and

(*c*) any person who disobeys a Magistrate's order under Rule, 21 shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine which may extend up to Rs. 50.

26. Any person who, after conviction under Rule 25, continues, for one week, without valid cause, his refusal to get himself or child under his guardianship vaccinated, shall again be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

By Order,
R. RANGA RAO,
General Secretary to Government.

FORM A.

(In Canarese to accompany A.)

From

The Amildar of the

..... Taluk.

To

The Village Head of

.....Village.

The Vaccinator of.....Taluk will visit your village on ..... After his departure you are directed to fill in the accompanying form and send it to the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination..... ...District through this office. On the arrival of the Vaccinator you will supply him with the list of unprotected children, you will accompany the Vaccinator during his stay in your viilage, and will do your best to persuade all persons to submit to the operation of vaccination. If you, by reason of urgent revenue work, are prevented from attending to the Vaccinator on his arrival, you must submit a special report on the matter to my office.

.....

Amildar,

.....Taluk.

FORM B.

(In Canarese. To be filled up by the Village Head after visit of Vaccinator and sent to the Deputy Inspector of Vaccination through the Amildar.)

Counterfoil.

Taluk.....

Village.....

Name of Vaccinator.....

Date of { Arrival.....
Departure.....

Number of operations performed .....

Number of cases inspected on.....

(Date).....

Number of successful cases.....

Signature.

FORM B.

(In Canarese. To be filled up by the Village Head after visit of Vaccinator and sent to the Deputy Inspector of vaccination through the Amildar.)

Foil.

I do hereby certify that Vaccinator.....
.....visited this.....on the..... noon
of..... .....and that he remained until
the.....noon of... .....
He performed... .. ..cases. He inspected.....cases, of which.....
were successful.

.....

Name of village Signature.

....

Date... ..... Office.

FORM C. ಫಾರಂ C.

ORIGINAL.

To be filled up by the Vaccinator immediately after the day's work and retained as his office copy.

ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರುಗಳು ಆಯಾ ದಿವಸದ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಬಡನೆಯೆ ಈ ಫಾರಂನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ದಾಖಲೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತನ್ನ ಆಫೀಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉಳಿಸಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Village
ಗ್ರಾಮ

Name of Vaccinator
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of
ತಾರೀಖು
- Arrival
  ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು
- Departure
  ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು

Number of operations performed
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Number of cases inspected on
ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Number of successful cases
ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು ತುಂಬಿ ಗುಣವಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Remarks ಪರಾ

Here state circumstances affecting progress of work such as attitude of pepole, help rendered by the Patel, etc. State also the number of unprotected children yet remaining to be vaccinated in the village and *when* you propose to vaccinate them

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Name of village
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Signature of Vaccinator.
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ದಸ್ಖತ್ತು.

DUPLICATE.

To be filled up by the Vaccinator and despatched immediately after the day's work to the District Sanitary Officer.

ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರುಗಳು ಆಯಾ ದಿವಸದ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಬಡನೆಯೆ ಈ ಫಾರಂನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿಮಾಡಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಇನ್‌ಸ್ಪೆಕ್ಟರ್‌ಗೆ ರವಾನಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Village
ಗ್ರಾಮ

Name of Vaccinator
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of
ತಾರೀಖು
- Arrival
  ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು
- Departure
  ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟದ್ದು

Number of operations performed
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Number of cases inspected on
ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Number of successful cases
ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು ತುಂಬಿ ಗುಣವಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Remarks ಪರಾ

Here state circumstances affecting progress of work such as attitude of people, help rendered by the Patel, etc. State also the number of unprotected children yet remaining to be vaccinated in the village and *when* you propose to vaccinate them.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೆ ಎಂಬ ಮುಂತಾದ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Name of village
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Signature of Vaccinator
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ದಸ್ಖತ್ತು.

TRIPLICATE.

To be filled up by the Vaccinator immediately after the day's work and given to the Patel.

ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರುಗಳು ಆಯಾ ದಿವಸದ ಕೆಲಸ ಪೂರೈಸಿದ ಬಡನೆಯೆ ಈ ಫಾರಂನ್ನು ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಪಟೇಲನ ವಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Taluk
ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು

Village
ಗ್ರಾಮ

Name of Vaccinator
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ಹೆಸರು

Date of
ತಾರೀಖು
- Arrival
  ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು
- Departure
  ಗ್ರಾಮವನ್ನು ಬಟ್ಟದ್ದು

Number of operations performed
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಷ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Number of cases inspected on
ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Number of successful cases
ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಹಾಲು ತುಂಬಿ ಗುಣವಾದ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ

Remarks ಪರಾ

Here state circumstances affecting progress o work such as attitude of people, help rendered by the Patel, etc. State also the number of unprotect ed children yet remaining to be vaccinated in th village and *when* you propose to vaccinate them.

ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕವೇನಾದರೂ ಇದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಸೂಚಿಸತಕ್ಕ ದ್ದು. ಇದು ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕದೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಮತ್ತು ಆ ಮ ಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವಾಗ ದೇವಿ ಹಾಕಲು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿರುತೆ ಎಂಬ ಮುಂತಾ ಸಂಗತಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ತಿಳಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

Name of village
ಗ್ರಾಮದ ಹೆಸರು

Date
ತಾರೀಖು

Signature of Vaccinator
ವ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನೇಟರ ದಸ್ಖತ್ತು.

FORM D.

"Vaccination State" register showing the names of children of 12 years and under unvaccinated in the village of.....of..... .....hobli of taluk.

1. Name of child.
2. Name of father.
3. Age.
4. Caste.
5. If subsequently vaccinated, date of vaccination.
6. Result.
7. Remarks.